

HARTHAMNUS, A NEW GENUS OF MUTISIEAE FROM BOLIVIA

(ASTERACEAE).

Harold Robinson
Department of Botany
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., 20560.

Cabrera (1977) has stated that the largest number of genera of the Mutisieae is concentrated in the tropical Andes of Peru, Bolivia, and north-western Argentina, where there are 31 genera representing all the subtribes. The same author has noted that many genera of the tribe are monotypic and restricted in distribution. Thus, in spite of the extensive studies in the tribe in recent decades, some additional genera are to be expected. One such undescribed genus has recently been collected in the vicinity of Cochabamba in Bolivia by Jeffrey A. Hart, working with the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. The genus is named here in honor of the collector.

Harthamus has a rather distinctive habit, resembling a small Conifer. The genus can be placed in the subtribe Mutisiinae on the basis of the non-villous partially bilabiate corollas and the rounded unfringed tips of the style branches. The aspect of *Harthamus* is approached by some shrubby species of *Mutisia* such as *M. homoeantha* Wedd. of Bolivia, but all members of the latter genus have plumose pappus setae, and no direct relationship to such species is evident. Technically, the new genus is close to *Lophopappus* which has non-plumose pappus setae and heads that are usually single and terminal. *Lophopappus* differs most significantly in having only 5-8 homogamous bilabiate flowers in the head. The anthers of the latter genus are also paler, the anther appendages have obtuse tips, the leaf bases have distinctive narrow articulated petioles above a pulviniform attachment, the achenes are hispid, and the pappus setae are prominently barbellate at the tip. In *Harthamus* the heads have central discoid flowers in addition to the marginal bilabiate flowers, the anther thecae and appendages are intensely blackish purple in a manner reminiscent of the anther appendages of *Perezia*, the appendages are truncate apically, the leaf bases have small but distinct broadened appressed bases, the achenes are minutely glanduliferous, and the pappus setae are not more barbellate or tufted at the tips. The new genus seems to also occur in a more moist area along the northeastern escarpment of the Andes in Bolivia, while *Lophopappus* is mostly if not entirely in drier zones to the west and south, ranging from southern Peru to Chile.

The new genus name is a contraction based on the name of the collector, Hart, and the greek word thamus, meaning shrub.

HARTHAMNUS BOLIVIENSIS H. Robinson, gen. et sp. nov.

Plantae fruticosae ca. 1 m altae multo saepe subverticillate ramosae. Caules atro-cinerei teretes evanescerentiter dense puberuli sensim inferne corticati. Folia dense spiraliter inserta, petiolis brevibus base subamplexicaulibus imbricatis subpersistentibus; laminae oblanceolatae plerumque 1.2-1.6 cm longae et 0.30-0.35 cm latae base sensim angustiores margine dense puberulofimbriatae apice breviter acutae supra et subtus immerse glandulopunctatae obscure trinervatae, nervis secundariis e basis sublongitudinalibus. Capitula solitaria in ramis superioribus brevibus abrupte terminalia ca. 15 mm alta et 7 mm lata; involucra in foliis ramorum superioribus investientia; squamae involucri ca. 15 exteriores semi-foliaceae interiores anguste oblongae vel linearis-lanceolatae ca. 13 mm longae et 2.0-2.5 mm latae apice breviter acutae vel cuneatae margine anguste scariosae dense puberulofimbriatae pallidae extus ad medio late viridi-vittatae dense glandulopunctatae. Flores exteriores 5-6; corollae plerumque albae in fauibus purpureae bilabiatae ca. 15 mm longae extus glabrae, tubis cylindraceis ca. 6.5 mm longis, fauibus leniter infundibularibus ca. 1.5 mm longis, ligulis exterioribus anguste oblongis ca. 7.5 mm longis et 1.5 mm latis apice minute trilobatis, lobis interioribus binis linearibus ca. 7.0 mm longis et 0.6 mm latis apice breviter purpureo-tinctis. Flores interiores ca. 7; corollae plerumque albae in fauibus et apicibus lobarum purpureae ca. 15 mm longae actinomorphes extus glabrae, tubis 6.5 mm longis glabris, fauibus leniter infundibularibus ca. 1.5 mm longis, lobis 5 linearibus ca. 7.5 mm longis et 0.6 mm latis; antherae omnes in connectivis et appendicis purpurascentes; thecae antherarum ca. 6 mm longae base longe caudatae, caudis ca. 3 mm longis margine longe fimbriatae in superficiis exterioribus longe papillosum, cellulis thecearum oblongis in parietibus transversalibus plerumque 2-noduliferis; appendices antherarum anguste oblongae ca. 1.8 mm longae et 0.4 mm latae apice truncatae; basi stylorum distincte leniter noduliferi; styli superne sensim purpurei; rami stylorum breves truncati ca. 0.5 mm longi et 0.4 mm latis intus omnino stigmatacei margine et extus dense breviter papilliferi. Achaenia prismatica ca. 3.5 mm longa 5-costata minute glandulopunctata, costis in sulcis prominulis; setae pappi sordidae ca. 100 ca. 2-seriatae interiores 10-12 mm longae exteriores tenuiores irregulariter breviores scabridae, cellulis apicalibus argute acutis. Grana pollinis oblonga ca. 65 μ m longa et ca. 50 μ m lata sublaeves.

TYPE: BOLIVIA: Cochabamba: S.E. of Cochabamba, vic. of Rodeo. Rocky slope, slightly grazed. 3500 meters. Fls. white. March 5, 1979. Jeffrey A. Hart 1739 (Holotype, US; isotype, A).

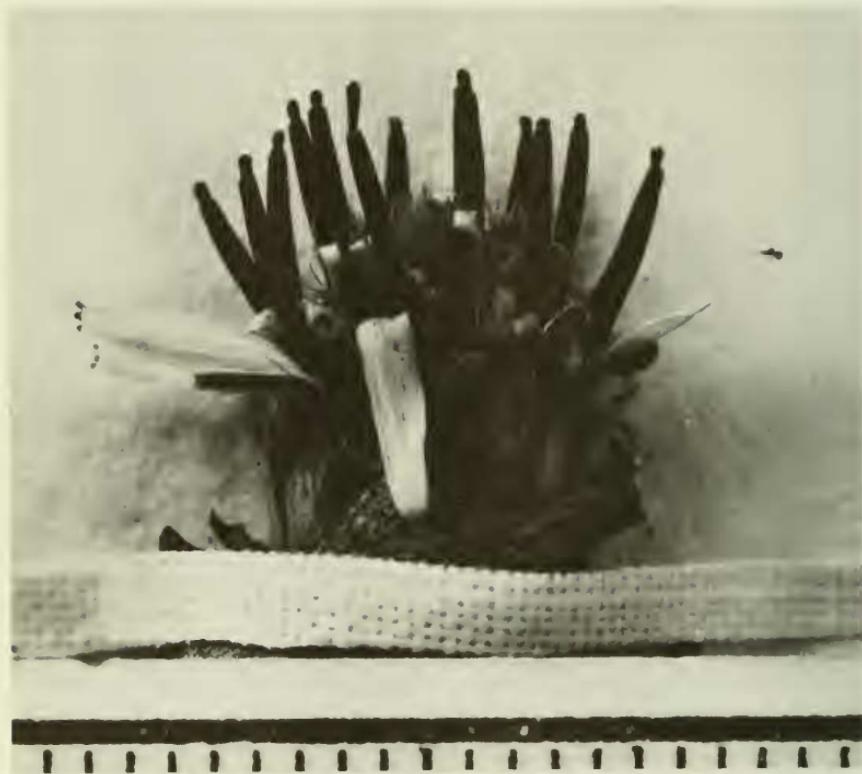
Literature Cited

Cabrera, A. L. 1977. Chapter 38. Mutisieae—systematic review. 1039-1066. In Heywood et al., eds. The Biology and Chemistry of the Compositae.



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Harthamnus boliviensis H. Robinson, Holotype, United States National Herbarium. Photos by Victor E. Krantz, Staff Photographer, National Museum of Natural History.



Harthamus boliviensis H. Robinson, enlargement of head.



Harthamus boliviensis H. Robinson, Pollen. Top. Lateral views. Bottom. End views. Lines equal 10 μ m.